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MEYERTONS, HOOD, KIVLIN, KOWERT & GOETZEL, P.C. P.O. BOX 398 AUSTIN, TX 78767-0398			PITARO, RYAN F	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2174	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/059,726

Applicant(s)

CHANDHOKE ET AL.

Examiner

Ryan F. Pitaro

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 January 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/04/02
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-46 have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-5,7,9,10,17-34,39-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Compumotor ("Compumotor", Motion Builder Start-up Guide and Tutorial).

As per independent claim 1, Compumotor teaches a computer-implemented method for previewing two or more motion control operations, the method comprising: receiving user input selecting the two or more motion control operations, wherein the motion control operations are operable to perform motion control of a hardware device (Page 6 lines 2-8); storing information representing the two or more motion control operations (page 6 lines 5-6); displaying a first preview window for previewing the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations (Page 87, Figure 87.1); and displaying information in the first preview window which visually indicates the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations (Page 87, Figure 87.1).

As per claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method further comprising: receiving user input to the first preview window to visually change the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations (Page 6 lines 1-10); and changing one or more of the motion control operations in order to update the motion control performed by the motion control operations in accordance with the user input (Page 6 lines 12-22); wherein said changing one or more of the motion control operations comprises changing the stored information (Page 6 lines 5-6).

As per claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method wherein the first preview window comprises a window for previewing a velocity profile for the two or more motion control operations (Page 80 lines 1-2); wherein the method further comprises displaying velocity information in the first preview window for at least a portion of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations (Page 80, Figure 80.1).

As per claim 4, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method wherein the first preview window comprises a window for previewing an acceleration profile for the two or more motion control operations (Page 80 lines 1-2); wherein the method further comprises displaying acceleration information in the first preview window for at least a portion of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations (Page 80, Figure 80.1).

As per claim 5 which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method wherein the first preview window comprises a window for previewing position data for the two or more motion control operations in a two-dimensional view (Page 80 lines 14-

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15); wherein the method further comprises plotting two-dimensional position data in the first preview window to visually indicate at least a portion of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations (Page 80, Figure 80.1).

As per claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method further comprising: dynamically updating the first preview window in response to selecting each of the two or more motion control operations to visually indicate the effect of selecting each operation (Page 80, Figure 80.1 recalculate).

As per claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method further comprising: receiving user input to configure one or more breakpoint operations to be performed in one or more of the motion control operations (Page 44); wherein said displaying information in the first preview window which visually indicates the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations comprises displaying information in the first preview window which visually indicates the one or more breakpoint operations (Page 87, Figure 87.1).

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said displaying information in the first preview window comprises displaying information which visually indicates only a portion of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations (Page 87 Figure 87.1; wherein a portion of the motion control is shown).

As per claim 17, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said receiving user input selecting the two or more motion control operations

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does not include receiving user input specifying programming language code to implement the two or more motion control operations (Page 6 lines 1-25).

As per claim 18, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method further comprising: displaying a graphical user interface (GUI) that provides GUI access to a set of motion control operations; wherein said receiving user input selecting the two or more motion control operations comprises receiving user input to the graphical user interface selecting the two or more motion control operations (Page 6 lines 1-25).

As per claim 19, which is dependent on claim 18, Compumotor teaches a method further comprising: receiving user input to the graphical user interface for configuring one or more of the selected operations; wherein, for each operation, said configuring the operation affects motion control which the operation is operable to perform (Page 80, Figure 80.1).

As per claim 20, which is dependent on claim 19, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said receiving user input to the graphical user interface for configuring one or more of the selected operations does not include receiving user input specifying programming language code to configure the operations (Page 80, Figure 80.1, lines 8-13).

As per claim 21, which is dependent on claim 19, Compumotor teaches a method further comprising: for each operation to be configured, displaying a graphical panel including graphical user interface elements for setting properties of the operation and receiving user input to the graphical panel to set one or more properties of the operation (Page 80, Figure 80.1, lines 8-13).

As per claim 22, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said storing information representing the two or more motion control operations comprises storing a motion control sequence comprising the two or more motion control operations (Page 6 lines 5-6).

As per claim 23, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said storing information regarding the two or more motion control operations comprises storing a prototype comprising the two or more motion control operations (Page 6 lines 5-6).

As per claim 24, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said storing information regarding the two or more motion control operations comprises creating program instructions for implementing the two or more motion control operations (Page 90 lines 16-18, page 91 lines 1-2 Figure 90.1).

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 24, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said creating program instructions for implementing the two or more motion control operations comprises programmatically generating at least a portion of a graphical program; wherein the graphical program includes a plurality of interconnected nodes that visually indicate functionality of the graphical program (Page 87, Figure 87.1).

As per claim 26, which is dependent on claim 25, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said programmatically generating the at least a portion of the graphical program comprises including one or more nodes in the graphical program operable to implement the two or more motion control operations (Page 87, Figure 87.1).

As per claim 27, which is dependent on claim 25, Compumotor teaches a method further comprising: executing the graphical program to perform the two or more motion control operations (Page 17 lines 15-16).

As per claim 28, which is dependent on claim 25, Compumotor teaches a method wherein the graphical program is a graphical data flow program (Page 6 lines 1-10).

As per claim 29, which is dependent on claim 24, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said creating program instructions for implementing the two or more motion control operations comprises generating at least a portion of a text-based program (Page 90 lines 16-18, Page 91 lines 1-2, Figure 90.1); wherein said generating the at least a portion of the text-based program includes generating a plurality of function calls operable to implement the two or more motion control operations (Figure 90.1).

As per claim 30, which is dependent on claim 24, Compumotor teaches a method, further comprising: displaying the created program instructions in a second window (Figure 90.1).

As per claim 31, which is dependent on claim 30, Compumotor teaches a method, further comprising: receiving user input to the first preview window to visually change the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations; changing the program instructions to implement the new motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations; and updating the second window to display the changed program instructions (page 90, figure 90.1).

Claims 32,43,45-46 are similar in scope to that of claim 1 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 33 and 44 are similar in scope to that of claim 2 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 34, which is dependent on claim 32, Compumotor teaches a method wherein said creating the sequence of motion control operations comprises receiving user input requesting to add each operation to the sequence; wherein the method further comprises dynamically updating the first preview window in response to each operation added to the sequence to visually indicate the effect of adding the operation (Page 6 lines 1-25).

Claim 39 is similar in scope to that of claim 17 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 40 is similar in scope to that of claim 18 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 41 is similar in scope to that of claim 20 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 42 is similar in scope to that of claim 21 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Compumotor ("Compumotor", Motion Builder Start-up Guide and Tutorial).

As per claim 13, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor fails to distinctly point out scaling a window to a certain size. However, Official Notice is taken that window scaling is notoriously well known in the art. Windows employs a scaling function by clicking and dragging the corner of a window in order to reduce or enlarge the window. Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the current teaching with the method of Compumotor. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a way for a user to utilize the display area by maximizing the amount of windows shown on the screen.

6. Claims 6,14-16,36-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Compumotor ("Compumotor", Motion Builder Start-up Guide and Tutorial) in view of Roe et al ("Roe", US 2002/0067373).

As per claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor teaches position data for the two or more motion control operations (Page 80 lines 14-15). Compumotor

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fails to distinctly point out a three dimensional view. However, Roe teaches a method for showing a motion control in a three dimensional view ([0083] lines 1-17). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Roe into the method of Compumotor. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a more detailed perspective of a motion control.

As per claim 14 which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor-Roe teaches a method wherein said displaying information in the first preview window comprises displaying first information which visually indicates a first view of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations (Compumotor, Page 87 figure 87.1); wherein the method further comprises: displaying a second preview window for previewing the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations; and displaying second information in the second preview window which visually indicates a second view of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations (Roe, [0083] lines 1-17).

As per claim 15, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor-Roe teaches a method wherein said displaying the first information visually indicating the first view of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations comprises displaying two-dimensional position information indicating the motion control (Compumotor, Page 80 lines 14-15); wherein said displaying the second information visually indicating the second view of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations comprises displaying three-dimensional position information

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indicating the motion control (Compumotor, Page 80 lines 14-15, Roes, [0083] lines 1-17) .

As per claim 16, which is dependent on claim 14, Compumotor-Roe teaches a method wherein said displaying the first information visually indicating the first view of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations comprises displaying two-dimensional position information indicating the motion control (Compumotor, Page 80 lines 14-15); wherein said displaying the second information visually indicating the second view of the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations comprises displaying velocity information indicating the motion control (Compumotor, Page 80 lines 14-15, Roes, [0083] lines 1-17).

Claim 36 is similar in scope to that of claim 14 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 37 is similar in scope to that of claim 15 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 38 is similar in scope to that of claim 16 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

7. Claims 8,11-12,35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Compumotor ("Compumotor", Motion Builder Start-up Guide and Tutorial) in view of Blowers et al ("Blowers", US 6298474).

As per claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Compumotor fails to distinctly point out a method, which includes a capture operation. However, Blowers teaches a capture operation (Figure 2) to be performed in one or more of the motion control operations; wherein said displaying information in the first preview window which visually indicates the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations comprises displaying information in the first preview window which visually indicates the one or more capture operations (Compumotor, Page 80, figure 80.1). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Blowers with the method of Compumotor. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a way to slow the sequence down in order to allow the user to visualize the sequence without missing anything.

As per claim 11, Compumotor-Blowers teaches a method wherein said displaying information in the first preview window which visually indicates the motion control performed by the two or more motion control operations comprises interactively tracing a trajectory performed by the two or more motion control operations (Blowers, Column 12 lines 57-60).

As per claim 12, which is dependent on claim 11, Compumotor-Blowers teaches a method further comprising: receiving user input specifying rate information regarding a desired rate at which to trace the trajectory; and interactively tracing the trajectory performed by the two or more motion control operations at a rate in accordance with the specified rate information (Blowers, Column 12 lines 57-60).

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Claim 35 is similar in scope to that of claim 11 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan F. Pitaro whose telephone number is 571-272-4071. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am - 4:30pm M-Th, and alternating F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on 571-272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ryan Pitaro
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